

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

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HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

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## Roll on the Tidal Wave.

The victories lately achieved by the Democrats in a large number of States in this Union should teach us that Democracy is not dead, and that truth and right still find congenial homes in the breasts of the masses of American people. Indeed there are no well marked or strictly defined distinctions between the political platforms and principles of the two great parties which divide this government, but the success of the Democracy is due to a combination of all the elements of opposition to the Republican administration. The cries for help from the South, increased in volume and strengthened by the corruption of the Republican party at Washington and in the various States, and which have swept the country like the storm blast, is not so much a victory of the Democracy for any political dogma it has enunciated as a victory of the whole people in the cause of good government, in opposition to fraud and oppression. The great masses of white men in this country are in favor of honest government, and wherever there is corruption or oppression in any State, that State may look with hope to this principle for succor in its dire necessity—at least until Americans cease to be an honest and liberty-loving people. We have never thought it probable that we, the white people of this State, could overcome the thirty thousand negro majority that exists, by any direct efforts of our own, but that we should make calm, dispassionate statement of our grievances, and continue our remonstrances until in response thereto we wake the echoes, and enlist the sympathies for the oppressed, which love to linger in the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon everywhere, and which soon or late will induce an active effort to be made in our behalf. But we must not remit our own exertions in the cause of outside help, for the efforts we make to help ourselves are the means to bring help from others. Our petitions, our remonstrances, our prayers, even our wallings, must fill the land. We should invite investigation and the closest scrutiny, as to the truth of our allegations. Come to Edgefield, ye correspondents of the New York Times, Herald, Sun, and examine for yourselves. Come to the nest of secession, the home of traitors, as our enemies allege, who commit crimes of every description "so horrible and awful that even to name would be unlawful."

Examine all our county officers to be presently installed—all negroes, grossly ignorant and corrupt. Look with complacency, if you can, at the succeeding incumbent of the Probate Judge's office, an officer who has a large share of the jurisdiction formerly entertained by the long line of Chancellors who made the judicial decision of our Equity Courts, authorities unquestioned, an officer who has original jurisdiction in all cases of deceased property owners. Examine his antecedents, if he be any, and tell us he is fit for the position he is to occupy. And then put it upon record that the people here are traitors, rebels and assassins, in the face of these horrible iniquities, which prove beyond question that we are the most submissive people in the world to tyranny when it comes in the form of law. Tell the people what glorious honors the Republican party has recorded for our country here; tell them that the acts, influence, and policy of this party are fast crushing out that light, the love of liberty, which burns the brightest in the purest heart; tell them that this party has restored the doctrine of non-resistance to tyranny. And when you have told them this, if the people do not roll on the tidal wave of Democratic success until this infamous organization swept from power, we have yet to learn the character of American freemen.

As we have intimated, the victories of the Democracy are due to Republican co-operation, resulting from the odium of Grantism; and the danger is that the Democratic party will in the exultation of the moment forget the sources of their power, and perpetrate some act which shall alienate the Republican support. If on the contrary, however, the Democratic party shall act wisely, with due regard to the tenets of both parties, and make no innovation except for an honest administration, without reference to the Reconstruction Acts or payment for slaves, we have good grounds for hope of securing the election of the next President. Any weak or selfish policy, however, which shall look alone to the interests of the party or to the interests of the South, would result in our defeat. Of course we are Southern, and anxiously hope for National legislation in our behalf, but it would be premature to ask it now. We can kill the goose that lays the golden egg. —Edgefield Advertiser.

**NEGRO RIGHTS ARE FIXED FACTS.**—The following declaration of the New York World, the recognized organ of the National Democracy, is quite significant at this time: "Negro rights as results of the war, have been finally fixed and established by amendments of the Federal Constitution. Against those amendments the Democratic party will make no war. Whether it was wise or prudent to interfere with the question of negro suffrage by the authority of an amendment of the Federal Constitution—whether it was wise or prudent to deprive the States of all control over that question—is another matter. The country, however, has decided it; and there can be no step backward without an agitation which it would be foolish to undertake. It can scarcely be considered as worthy of a moment's apprehension, now that the more intelligent negroes in many of the Southern States have become allies of the Democratic party, that this party is going to turn round and agitate to deprive them of a suffrage which they are willing to use in our behalf. This would be a suicidal policy, of which we trust the Democratic party is not silly enough to be capable. But all questions of policy apart, negro suffrage is so far a fixed fact under the Constitution of the United States, that no State can make a law that will operate to withhold the right of suffrage from any man because of his color. With all that it has to do in the great reformation that is before it, the Democratic party has no idea of undertaking to repeal or get rid of the amendments of the Federal Constitution which the people of the country saw fit to make 'the great results of the war,' whether they were necessary or unnecessary results."

—Every body seems to think that Ben Butler is politically dead. Not a bit of it. Aye, has never made pills enough yet to kill the old Beast. We'll bet \$100,000, one half we are worth, agreeing not to pay, if we lose, and to give back one half if we win, that Ben will run for Governor on the Democratic ticket, next year. We'll bet the balance of our estate on the same condition, that no sport who knows the old turn-coat as well as we do, will take the bet.

A Brooklyn woman sues her husband for divorce; one of his trifling offences being the entering of the room in which she was sleeping with a lighted candle in his hands, which he held in a position so that a drop of melted tallow fell on her nose!

—Josh Billings says: "Everybody seems to consider himself a kind of moral half bushel to measure the world's frailties in."

## From the Charleston News and Courier.

### A Complete List of the General Assembly. SENATE.

Abbeyville—J. Hollingshead, Reg.  
Aiken—C. D. Hayne\*, Reg.  
Anderson—J. R. Cochran, Ind.  
Barnwell—J. M. Smith\*, Reg.  
Beaufort—Robert Smalls\*, Reg.  
Charleston—S. E. Gaillard, Ind.  
W. R. Jervey\*, Ind.  
Chester—D. J. Walker, Reg.  
Chesterfield—W. A. Evans, Con.  
Clarendon—Jared Warley, Ind.  
Colleton—W. F. Meyers, Reg.  
Darlington—B. F. Whittemore, Reg.  
Edgefield—Lawrence Cain\*, Reg.  
Fairfield—Moses Martin\*, Reg.  
Georgetown—W. H. Jones\*, Ind.  
Greenville—T. Q. Donaldson\*, Con.  
Horry—T. C. Dunn\*, Ind.  
Kershaw—Frank Carter, Reg.  
Lancaster—F. A. Clinton, Reg.  
Laurens—Y. J. P. Owens\*, Reg.  
Lexington—J. C. Hope\*, Con.  
Marion—C. Smith\*, Reg.  
Marlboro—H. J. Maxwell, Reg.  
Newberry—H. C. Corwin\*, Reg.  
Oconee—W. C. Keith\*, Con.  
Orangeburg—T. C. Andrews\*, Reg.  
Pickens—E. E. Bowen, Con.  
Richland—W. B. Nash, Ind.  
Spartanburg—D. B. Duncan\*, Con.  
Sumter—W. E. Johnson, Ind.  
Union—T. B. Jeter, Con.  
Williamsburg—S. A. Swails, Reg.  
York—J. H. White\*, Reg.  
\*Senators holding over.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Whole number of Senators.....33  
Regular Republicans.....18  
Independent Republicans.....8  
Conservatives.....7  
Regular Republican majority.....3

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**ABBEVILLE.**  
Wm. Holland, Reg. L. L. Guffin, Reg.  
M. Goggins, Ind. James A. Spencer, Reg.  
H. A. Wideman, Reg.

**ANDERSON.**  
H. R. Vandiver, Con. R. V. Simpson, Con.  
James L. Orr, Con.

**AIKEN.**  
R. B. Elliott, Reg. P. W. Jefferson, Reg.  
G. H. Holland, Reg. E. M. Brayton, Reg.

**BARNWELL.**  
C. P. Leslie, Reg. A. Jackson, Reg.  
E. M. Sumter, Reg. S. P. Coker, Reg.

**BEAUFORT.**  
Hastings Grant, Reg. N. B. Meyers, Ind.  
Samuel Green, Reg. T. E. Miller, Reg.  
Thos. Hamilton, Ind. J. D. Robinson, Reg.  
S. J. Bamfield, Reg.

**CHARLESTON.**  
S. D. Russell, Ind. J. W. Barnwell, Con.  
G. A. Trenholm, Con. S. B. Dole, Ind.  
John M. Freeman, Ind. M. McLaughlin, Ind.  
John Vanderpool, Ind. R. Nesbitt, Ind.  
Alex. Melcher, Con. John G. Gaillard, Con.  
W. G. Pinckney, Ind. H. Z. Burkmyer, Ind.  
James Cogrove, Con. Peter Spright, Ind.  
T. A. Davis, Ind. S. Wright, Ind.  
A. C. Richmond, Ind. A. H. Jones, Ind.

**CHESTER.**  
S. J. Crouch, Reg. J. Jordan, Reg.  
J. McCullough, Ind.

**CHESTERFIELD.**  
J. C. Coit, Con. D. T. Redfern, Con.

**CLARENDON.**  
Augustus Collins, Ind. Syfax Milton, Ind.

**COLLETON.**  
R. A. Willis, Con. E. A. Brabham, Reg.  
W. N. Thomas, Reg. H. Simons, Reg.  
T. D. Richardson, Reg.

**DARLINGTON.**  
J. A. Smith, Reg. J. B. Humbert, Reg.  
S. J. Keith, Reg. Alfred Rush, Reg.

**EDGEFIELD.**  
Paris Simkins, Reg. D. Graham, Reg.  
A. Simkins, Reg. Archie Weldon, Reg.  
J. A. Baker, Reg.

**FAIRFIELD.**  
Jno. Gibson, Ind. Joel Copes, Reg.  
Joe Thompson, Reg.

**GEORGETOWN.**  
R. H. Sperry, Reg. C. S. Green, Reg.  
E. M. Heriot, Reg.

**GREENVILLE.**  
S. S. Crittenden, Con. J. F. Austin, Con.  
T. B. Ferguson, Con. S. Tinsley, Con.

**HORRY.**  
F. J. Sessions, Con. Daniel Lewis, Con.

**KERSHAW.**  
R. D. Gathier, Reg. E. F. George, Reg.  
S. Gary, Reg.

**LANCASTER.**  
Allen Hudson, Reg. D. C. Woolf, Reg.

**LAURENS.**  
Jos. Crews, Reg. E. C. Coleman, Reg.  
Joe Young, Reg. A. Hunter, Reg.

**LEXINGTON.**  
H. A. Meetez, Con. Gerhard Muller, Con.

**MARION.**  
W. D. Johnson, Con. W. A. Hayne, Ind.  
R. G. Howard, Con. A. H. Howard, Ind.

**MARLBORO.**  
T. C. Weatherly, Con. J. C. Allman, Reg.

**NEWBERRY.**  
J. D. Boston, Reg. J. A. Henderson, Reg.  
S. S. Bridges, Reg.

**OCONEE.**  
J. W. Livingston, Con. B. Grant, Con.

**ORANGEBURG.**  
S. L. Duncan, Ind. S. Morgan, Reg.  
Paul Jones, Ind. A. Simons, Reg.  
W. H. Reedish, Reg.

**PICKENS.**  
D. F. Bradley, Con.

**RICHLAND.**  
Wm. Simons, Reg. Andrew Curtis, Ind.  
J. T. Sloan, Jr., Con. E. M. Weston, Reg.

**SPARTANBURG.**  
J. E. Bomar, Con. R. M. Smith, Con.  
Gabriel Cannon, Con. A. B. Woodruff, Con.

**SUMTER.**  
T. W. Ramsey, Ind. W. J. Andrews, Ind.  
T. B. Johnson, Ind. J. W. Westbury, Ind.

**UNION.**  
W. H. Wallace, Con. S. P. Farrow, Reg.  
B. H. Rice, Con.

**WILLIAMSBURG.**  
H. J. Hirsch, Reg. Wm. Scott, Reg.  
J. F. Peterson, Reg.

**YORK.**  
W. C. Beatty, Con. T. K. Bates, Reg.  
Nelson Davis, Reg. Henry S. Steele, Reg.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Whole number of Representatives.....124  
Regular Republicans.....62  
Independent Republicans.....29  
Conservatives.....33

—A man about two-thirds drunk, and his back covered with mud, stopped a policeman on the street and asked to be locked up. "Why, you are able to walk home, aren't you?" asked the officer. "Yes, I could get home all right, but I don't want to, and you wouldn't if you had my wife!"

—As a white garment appears worse when a little soiled than does a colored one, so does a small fault in a good man attract more attention than a great offense in a bad man.

## Business Aspect of the Late Elections.

The effect of the Fall elections, indicating as they did the first profound and general revulsion of public sentiment since the Republican party came into power, is manifested in no quarter in a more interesting form than in commerce and commercial values. The stimulation of trade into the degree of activity to which we are accustomed will necessarily be a matter of time, but the first grand motor has been put in play, and the desired results will naturally follow. Confidence has been restored. Since the complicated fabric of inflation, speculation, expanded credit, paper money and corruption in high and low places broke down under its own weight last fall, there has been a vague feeling of anxiety and timidity, which has discouraged all classes of enterprise. It has not been supposed, of course, that the financial collapse actually destroyed the wealth of the country, or curtailed its actual uses, but for the want of a rallying point, or, to put it otherwise, for the want of an assured safe ground upon which trade might take a new departure and begin a new era of progress with courage and hopefulness, business has moved with halting and uncertain steps. On Tuesday of last week a turning point was reached, and the most important vantage ground recovered by the nation is an assurance of justice and fair play to the South. It is hardly possible to overestimate the significance of the revolution foreshadowed for the general administration and policy of the Government, but the most immediate results will spring from the Southern half of the Union to the benefit of its every section and every respectable interest. A section, an empire in itself, which formerly bought and sold merchandise to the amount of \$500,000,000 per annum, whose resources were scarcely guessed at, and has experienced only a tentative development which demonstrated their capacity but did not approach the limit of their results, has been so despoiled and oppressed that the unfortunate citizen has discovered that he has no guaranteed rights, and the outside capitalist has seen that to venture his means there would be to court disaster. Immigration has been diverted, property has depreciated, and the producing and purchasing power of the people ruinously impaired. The whole situation may be succinctly stated in the proposition that the local rulers of the South have been unprincipled adventurers and their dupes, whose prey was the property of the solid citizens, and they the best portion of the population, have been the helpless victims of its worst elements. In only two or three States have these evils borne their proper, well-matured fruits, but the situation has been pregnant with possibilities and tendencies sufficient formidable to do the work.

In bringing this state of things to pass, the Radical party is chargeable with waging a wanton and wicked war upon the whole country in the attempt to cripple and break down the interests of an integral part of the nation, which comprises nearly one-half of its inhabited area and population. The policy of hate and destruction has been suddenly reversed. The new representatives chosen by the people will not enter upon their duties for twelve months, but the voice of the nation will shape legislation from the ideas of November, even through the unwilling servants upon whom it has fixed its condemnation, and the commercial effects are already apparent. In London Government bonds commenced to advance immediately after the election, and a steady daily rise has continued, accompanied by corresponding changes in New York. Southern State bonds have also advanced. Railroad stocks have been more active in the New York Exchange and have ruled higher on the register. New England and New York manufacturers and dry goods merchants have noticed an improvement in their trade. Louisville merchants are receiving letters from their Southern correspondents not only overflowing with natural expressions of satisfaction at their great deliverance, but furnishing substantial evidences of healthful commercial results in Southern sections, and predicting an early expansion of our trade in that direction on a sounder basis than has been known since the war.

In fine the late political revolution has not in itself created new material wealth, nor opened fresh channels of distribution for our surplus productions, but it has supplied the longer absent element of confidence, which will impart vitality and activity to the organism of trade, and the results will steadily develop in the absence of counter influences, both at home and abroad. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

## The Happiest Vocation.

The practice of educating boys for the "professions," which are already over-supplied, or for mercantile, in which statistics show the proportion of failures to be ninety-five per cent. of the number engaged in commerce, is fearfully on the increase in this country. Americans seem to grow every year more and more wary of manual labor. To exist by their wits rather than live by their muscle is the ambition of our young men. The mechanical trades are passing into the control of foreigners, and the ownership of the finest farms is passing from the thrifty Americans to the frugal Germans. A short time ago two gentlemen were conversing upon this subject, when one asked the other what profession his son ought to enter. "If your son is talented and well-informed, and is industrious and has good habits," advised his friend, "select a good trade for him and put him straightway to work; but if, on the contrary, he is lazy and disposed to trifle, like most boys now-a-days, make him a doctor, lawyer or politician."

We do not hesitate to say that of two boys equally endowed by nature and fortune, beginning life together, the one choosing a useful trade and the other being "licensed to practice" law or medicine, the former will achieve more honorable success, will be healthier, happier and make more money, and in the end enjoy a higher standing in society than his misguided playmate.

A lawyer's office, a counting room, a drug store, or a grocery, is about the last place a young man should be sent. Put your son to work on a farm or at a trade, and let him become a man who can rejoice in a healthful life and the consciousness of being useful.

The Spaniards have a proverb which runs in this way: "Who profits by his own experience is wise; who profits by the experience of others is fortunate; but who profits neither by his own experience nor that of others is a fool." Young men who have been reared on a farm should remain in the country, putting behind them the delusive temptations of professions and clerkships. The happiest vocation in life is that of the farmer. This is no idle assertion. It is the deliberate declaration of some of the best and wisest men. George Washington, in a letter to Alexander Spotswood, written in 1788, said: "The life of a husbandman of all others is the most delightful. It is honorable, it is amusing, and with a judicious management, it is profitable."

—Those old fashioned handkerchiefs, big enough for any sort of nose, are coming into fashion again.

## The Future Policy of President Grant.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun gives further views of Gen. Grant concerning the elections and the policy of the future. We quote:

In speaking of the elections the President said that he did not consider the Democratic victory as by any means permanent, though he thought that any indiscreet statements or measures on the part of the Republicans might render it so. He looks upon the results of last week as brought about mainly by local causes, such as the dissatisfaction of Republican voters with their candidates. There were some nominated who had been associated with measures odious to the people, and the political combinations had been formed which were objectionable. He indicated a decided aversion to the political rings which had been formed in the various States. These rings for some years past had been run in interests which the people would no longer submit to, and having failed to secure redress within their own party, they sought it without or remained passive.

The President remarked that the people had now arrived at that degree of intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between right and wrong in politics, and that party leaders were held to greater accountability than was the case but a few years ago. In this view of the case he thought that the results, in some instances, were quite natural, and acted as a popular rebuke. In the end it will leave the political atmosphere brighter and purer. He said that there always had been two parties in the country, and doubtless always would be, that one was a check upon the other, and opened to the people a prompt means of redress. He hoped that they would always avail themselves of the privilege, as the surest way to preserve the Government from degradation into a mere party machine, regardless of principle.

The President thought that the stagnation of business had, in a measure, created a spirit of discontent, which had reacted to the disadvantage of the Republican party. The woman's crusade in Ohio and Indiana, and other similar movements, had also drawn a large number of persons of opposite interests away. He thinks that with wisdom and discretion on the part of the Republicans the lost grounds may be regained.

In regard to appointments on the sole ground of political expediency, notwithstanding the pressure of adhering to the rules of the civil service. He believes that the advantages claimed by party leaders to be derived from a free use of the patronage of the Government are very much overestimated. He thinks that principle should be superior to office-holding; that it was not sound policy, in view of the efficiency of the Government service, to appoint or promote on any other grounds than fitness for the position. Whatever may be the action of the proposed Republican conference, it is now certain that no removals will be made on political grounds. At the same time it may be stated that the President is willing to do whatever may seem best for the interests of the party, if not in conflict with his settled conviction of his duty in the faithful administration of the Government.

The President further remarked that in the matter of finance he was now more positive than ever that the true policy of the Government was the restoration of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment. He remarked that at the last session of Congress he vetoed the inflation bill for the reason that such action would be suicidal to the best interests of the country; also that the people, who at the time of the meeting of Congress were expecting the depression of business as incident to the panic, might have time for reflection after the first burst of the storm was over, and that members of Congress might have further opportunity to better understand the minds of their constituents. Since the adjournment of Congress the President has been able to judge of the views of the people of every State of the country, and from communications through the Departments, his own observation and the public prints, he feels more confident than ever in his financial policy. Though not so stated, it is more than probable that the President will recommend in his message to Congress that some legislation should be had on this important subject. The statement that the President had surrendered his position on the financial question, and now favored inflation, upon his own authority, is therefore wholly incorrect.

## Washington News and Gossip.

**WASHINGTON, NOV. 16.**  
According to an official report prepared last February at the Treasury Department, the amount covered into the Treasury arising from cotton and other captured and abandoned property, including returns of amounts expended for the purchase of products under the act of February, 1864, and the profits to the government arising from the purchase and resale of such products, was \$24,351,270, to which was added the premium on coin proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah, Charleston and Mobile, amounting to \$2,566,768, showing that the total amount paid from those sources was \$26,918,038. Deducting awards to claimants, the amount remaining in treasury at that time was \$14,410,429. Since then other awards have been paid, leaving \$10,414,000 now on hand. There were about 800 claimants, and awards have been made in 422 cases. A number have been dismissed, and 280 are pending. There are other claims aggregating \$136,000 on account of the alleged seizure of 136,000 bales of cotton, whereas the treasury has knowledge of only 50,000 bales, having been so seized after June 30, 1865. Another class of claimants have preferred claims for millions more, aggregating about four times the amount remaining in the treasury on account of captures illegally made. Should awards be made in excess of the present available amount, an appropriation from the treasury will become necessary.

**WASHINGTON, NOV. 17.**  
There is an apparently well grounded rumor in circulation that, on Thursday, the President sent a dispatch to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, requesting his presence in Washington at the earliest possible moment. It is understood that Washburne's advice is being taken as to the time and method of the proposed new departure of the administration, and the results of the recent elections have been taken into consideration.

The Boston Globe editorially said that considerable talk among men who were Democratic tickets of the formation of a party to be called the People's Reform party, to argue that the mission of the Republic is ended, and it is useless to attempt to continue the Democratic organization. The party must be formed, composed of men of the Republican and Democratic parties. The platform is not fully stated, but its basis will be, hard money, civil service, specie payments, civil service, and nominal administration of affairs in legislative sessions. The President's dates named are Sherman, Sheridan, and some other military men, preferring

## THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Comparison of the Official Vote for Governor in 1872 and 1874.

COUNTIES.	1872		1874	
	K. TOMLINSON.	FRANKLIN J. MOSES.	D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.	JOHN T. GREEN.
Abbeville.....	1517	3618	4176	2512
Aiken.....	264	2224	2388	2332
Anderson.....	1808	1209	1762	2534
Barnwell.....	377	2519	3797	2920
Beaufort.....	1445	4293	4920	2089
Charleston.....	7539	6287	8903	11465
Chester.....	238	2316	2630	1364
Chesterfield.....	279	620	845	1075
Clarendon.....	342	1524	737	1895
Colleton.....	207	9426	2529	2111
Darlington.....	275	2858	3726	1851
Edgefield.....	219	3578	3398	2900
Fairfield.....	674	2747	3022	1478
Georgetown.....	29	1797	1821	753
Greenville.....	2132	1111	1877	2289
Horry.....	816	529	597	1289
Kershaw.....	1013	1333	1983	1264
Lancaster.....	1004	982	1169	1140
Laurens.....	935	2153	2892	1815
Lexington.....	1838	3566	1156	1262
Marion.....	2239	2468	2353	2529
Marlboro.....	1538	78	1841	1318
Newberry.....	1048	2879	3181	1476
Oconee.....	1078	411	582	1238
Orangeburg.....	835	3444	3779	2014
Pickens.....	256	486	591	745
Richland.....	760	3364	3974	1491
Spartanburg.....	2421	862	1540	2657
Sumter.....	1182	3268	758	4091
Union.....	1546	1272	1807	1994
Williamsburg.....	80	1773	2320	1222
York.....	1789	1641	2577	2064
Total.....	36533	69838	79531	68864
Majority.....		33305	10667	
Whole Vote.....	106,371	148,395		

\*One box thrown out by the Commissioners.  
†Three boxes thrown out by the Commissioners.

## Courtship and Marriage in Germany.

In default of a public announcement of a betrothal, people in the habit of watching the actors from evening to evening may tell by one infallible sign when the happy climax is reached. As soon as the swain begins to pay the young lady's reckoning in addition to his own, depend on it they are engaged. Up to that time the maiden's Ganselbraten has been reckoned at the close of every evening with the account of the family, and paid for by the fond parent; but now the burden has been lightened. The future son-in-law meets his sweetheart's expenses, but then alone. Even if there be nobody else with them but the mother, she always pays her own bill. Night after night one may see at the same restaurant a young man pay for himself and sweetheart, while the worthy matron just as regularly is left to the resources of her own purse. If the three visit the theatre he purchases tickets for two, while the mother looks out for herself, and the rule is scarcely ever broken.

If it be said on the one hand that the mother, having shuffled off the responsibility of her daughter's entertainment, ought to be satisfied with that, it may be urged on the other hand that in view of the fidelity and regularity expected of a German lover, the support of the young lady is in itself enough, and he ought not to be asked until after the marriage. Young people engaged are expected to pass three hundred and sixty-five evenings a year in each other's society. If they belong to the middle or poorer classes this phenomenon is generally witnessed at cheap beer houses and gardens, varied in summer by an occasional rural excursion. If they have a more exalted position in the social scale, there will generally be facilities for entertaining the victim at the home of the intended, and for beer gardens they will now and then substitute a concert or a play. But the full quota of evenings is always rigorously exacted.

Berlin is fast outgrowing slow matrimonial machinery. The diplomacy of the mother and the harmless arts of the daughter are giving way to the more simple and more expeditious system of matrimonial agencies. An English reader would have some trouble in conceiving the progress made within a year or two by that extraordinary business, and not even a German can forecast its future possibilities. It is not enough that there are women who, in seductive advertisements, make known their benevolent purposes, and who, in modest apartments and in a private way, bring the anxious together. Not even the slender veil of that degree of prudishness is now thrown over the traffic. There are now great offices, with their managers, their matrons, their ledgers and hierarchy of clerks, and which offer applicants of either sex their choice from two to three hundred candidates. They issue their catalogues, like the old book shops, and omit no important details. Thus the candidates will be classified something like this: "Two hundred and fifty maidens from the middle class, one hundred and seventy-five widows of the same class, ninety maidens and widows from the aristocracy, with fortunes, &c." and on the other side, "three hundred gentlemen, merchants and that class, one hundred government officials, fifty country landowners, &c." And recently the business has risen to the dignity of an organ of its own. The "Matrimonial Journal," issued weekly, contains the advertisements of these agencies, as well as of candidates themselves, notices of books, and miscellaneous matter well calculated to set forth the beauties of married life and to encourage the wavering. —Berlin Correspondence of London.

## Practical Hints.

It is not generally known that burning lights are unhealthy in sleeping rooms. The combustion of gas oil, tallow or whatever material is used for illuminating purposes, renders the air impure; for it consumes oxygen, the great life sustaining element in the atmosphere. Man cannot live, only for a few moments, in a room deprived of its oxygen. (It should be remembered that air is composed of oxygen 23 parts and nitrogen 77 parts.) Now, when this element is anyway reduced below the standard of pure out-door air, it is sure to interfere with the healthy functions of life and lay the foundations of disease.

Science teaches us that respiration and combustion require the same element to support them, namely, oxygen. Put a burning lamp in an air tight room, and when this element in the air is used up, the lights will go out; and under the same condition a man would die. Every one has noticed what slow progress a fire will make when confined to a closed room, and how quick it will blaze up when a door is opened and free air is admitted. They have also noticed how dim a light will burn toward morning in a closed sick room. No one will need to be told that burning lights in a sleeping room is unhealthy, if they have ever entered one from the pure air, late at night, where two or three persons were sleeping with a burning kerosene lamp, and smell the foul and noxious air that has been deprived of its oxygen and poisoned by carbonic acid and half burned kerosene lamp smoke, which charges the blood with noxious matter and so perverts the action of the brain and nervous centres that neither the physical nor mental powers can be duly exercised. People who sleep in this way, will arise in the morning, tired and unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth, and a sense of heat and aching in the head. Their heads feel dull and hot, their minds are sluggish, and they are unfit for study or labor until they have recuperated their systems with some of God's pure air, which can be had for nothing anywhere out of doors.

A room which requires an artificial light, should be well ventilated to keep the air in a pure condition. If you must keep a light burning all night, open your windows and keep a constant supply of fresh air in your room; then you will sleep sweetly, awake in the morning refreshed and invigorated, with a clear head and strong arm ready for the duties of the hour.

In reading or working by lamp-light, the rays of light should fall directly on the book or work and not on the eye. Many persons have impaired their eye-sight, permanently, by having the light by their side, and letting the rays shine obliquely across the eye. The face should be in the light and the light shine full on the object looked at. This can be accomplished by a lamp-shade, a hanging-lamp, or the light placed above and back of the person using it.